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<u>1</u>	H.606
<u>2</u>	Introduced by Representative Sheldon of Middlebury
<u>3</u>	Referred to Committee on
<u>4</u>	Date:
<u>5</u>	Subject:_Conservation and development; land use; land and water
<u>6</u>	conservation; biodiversity; community resilience
<u>7</u>	Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to establish State
<u>8</u>	goals of conserving 30 percent of the land and aquatic systems of the State by
<u>9</u>	2030 and 50 percent by 2050.
<u>10</u>	An act relating to community resilience and biodiversity protection
<u>11</u>	It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:
<u>12</u>	Sec. 1. SHORT TITLE
13	This Act may be cited as the "Community Resilience and Biodiversity
<u>14</u>	Protection Act" or "CRBPA".
<u>15</u>	Sec. 2. FINDINGS
<u>16</u>	The General Assembly finds that:
<u>17</u>	(1) Nature is facing a catastrophic loss of biodiversity, both
<u>18</u>	globally and locally.

<u>Commented [BGB1]:</u>
Blue text = suggested additions to the text as proposed.

Blue text with pale yellow highlight = suggested additions specific to aquatic conservation, as of 2 Feb 22 $\,$

Blue text with bright yellow highlight (p.4 and p.7) = suggested additions specific to aquatic conservation, addressing committee questions on 10 Feb 22

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<u>19</u>	<u>(2)</u>	According to the United Nations, a million species of plants and
<u>20</u>	animals are t	hreatened with extinction. (https://ipbes.net/global-assessment)
<u>21</u>	<u>(3)</u>	In addition to its intrinsic value, biodiversity is essential to
<u>22</u>	<u>human</u> survi	val.
<u>23</u>	<u>(4)</u>	Human activity has altered almost 75 percent of the Earth's
<u>24</u>	surface, sque	ezing wildlife and nature into ever-smaller natural areas of the
<u>25</u>	planet, accor	ding to the United Nations.
<u>26</u>	<u>(5)</u>	Further, the United Nations found that the health of ecosystems
<u>27</u>	on which hu	mans and all other species depend is deteriorating more rapidly
<u>28</u>	than ever, af	fecting the very foundations of economies, livelihoods, food
<u>29</u>	security, hea	lth, and quality of life worldwide.
<u>30</u>	<u>(6)</u>	Freshwater vertebrate populations have declined by 84% globally
<u>31</u>	since 197	0; twice the rate of decline of biodiversity in terrestrial or marine
<u>32</u>	biomes. A	almost one in three freshwater species are threatened with
<u>33</u>	extinction	<u>.</u>
<u>34</u>	(https://fil	es.worldwildlife.org/wwfcmsprod/files/Publication/file/279c656a
<u>35</u>	32_ENGI	LISH_FULL.pdf)
<u>36</u>	(7)	Approximately 75% of all river miles assessed in Vermont have
<u>37</u>	lost conne	ection with their floodplains, indicating degradation and
<u>38</u>	exacerbat	ing flood-related damages.

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<u>39</u>	(https://floodready.vermont.gov/sites/floodready/files/documents/Protecting
<u>40</u>	River Corridors in VT.pdf Page 4.)
<u>41</u>	(8) The United Nations ranks the causes of the drivers of changes in nature
<u>42</u>	as: (1) changes in land and sea use, (2) direct exploitation of organisms, (3)
<u>43</u>	climate change, (4) pollution, and (5) invasive alien species.
<u>44</u>	(9) Drivers of change in freshwater systems also include fragmentation and
<u>45</u>	flow modification of rivers and streams.
<u>46</u>	(https://files.worldwildlife.org/wwfcmsprod/files/Publication/file/279c656a
<u>47</u>	32 ENGLISH FULL.pdf)
<u>48</u>	(10) <u>The 2021 Vermont Climate Assessment highlights an increase in</u>
<u>49</u>	extreme weather events such as droughts and floods as a significant
<u>50</u>	impact of climate change in Vermont and recommends nature-based
<u>51</u>	solutions as a proven, low-cost strategy for climate adaptation and
<u>52</u>	resilience.
<u>53</u>	(11) <u>The 2017 Vermont Forest Action Plan found that fragmentation and</u>
<u>54</u>	parcelization represent major threats to forest health and productivity
<u>55</u>	and exacerbate the impacts of climate change.
<u>56</u>	(12) The Nature Conservancy has developed the Resilient and Connected
<u>57</u>	Landscapes project and found that Vermont plays a key role in the
<u>58</u>	conservation of biodiversity regionally, serving as an essential habitat

<u>59</u>	corridor for species migration in a changing climate.
<u>60</u>	(https://www.conservationgateway.org/ConservationByGeography/No
<u>61</u>	rthAmerica/UnitedStates/edc/reportsdata/terrestrial/resilience/Pages/de
<u>62</u>	<u>fault.aspx).</u>
<u>63</u>	(13) The Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department, working within the
<u>64</u>	Agency of Natural Resources and with Vermont conservation
<u>65</u>	organizations, has developed the Vermont Conservation Design, a
<u>66</u>	vision to sustain the State's ecologically functional landscapes into the
<u>67</u>	future. (https://vtfishandwildlife.com/conserve/vermont-conservation-
<u>68</u>	design)
<u>69</u>	(13) While Vermont Conservation Design is robust for terrestrial
<u>70</u>	systems, refined
<u>71</u>	guidelines are required to direct the effective conservation of 30% of
<u>72</u>	Vermont's aquatic systems by 2030 and 50% by 2050. Guidelines for
<u>73</u>	aquatic conservation should identify mechanisms required to conserve
<u>74</u>	"essential aquatic attributes".
<u>75</u>	(14) The initial Vermont Climate Action Plan calls for investing in
<u>76</u>	strategic conservation to increase the pace of permanent conservation
<u>77</u>	towards 30 by 30 targets, with Vermont Conservation Design acting as
<u>78</u>	the guiding plan for prioritization of efforts.

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<u>79</u>	(15) <u>Intact and connected ecosystems that are permanently protected and</u>
<u>80</u>	passively managed to increase in age and complexity support
81	Vermont's native biodiversity, reduce flood risks, mitigate drought,
<u>82</u>	and sequester and store carbon.
<u>83</u>	(16)Vermont's most effective and efficient contribution to conserving
<u>84</u>	biological diversity and maintaining a landscape resilient to climate
<u>85</u>	change is to conserve an intact and connected landscape and aquatic
<u>86</u>	systems.
<u>87</u>	Sec. 3. 10 V.S.A. chapter 89 is added to read:
88	Chapter 89. COMMUNITY RESILIENCY AND BIODIVERSITY
<u>89</u>	<u>PROTECTION</u>
<u>90</u>	§ 2801. DEFINITIONS
<u>91</u>	As used in this section:
<u>92</u>	(1) "Biodiversity reserve" means an area having permanent
<u>93</u>	protection from conversion of natural land cover and a mandated
<u>94</u>	management plan in operation to maintain a natural state.
<u>95</u>	(2) "Ecological conservation area" means an area having
<u>96</u>	permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover and a
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<u>97</u>	mandated management plan in operation for specific habitat

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<u>99</u>	(3) "Sustainable resource management area" means an area
<u>100</u>	having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover for
<u>101</u>	the majority of the area but subject to long-term forest management.
102	(4) "Aquatic system under conservation" means a watershed sized 12 or
103	larger within the USGS Hydrologic Unit Code system which meets criteria
<u>104</u>	indicating that conservation efforts are established and functional for essential
<u>105</u>	aquatic attributes.
<u>106</u>	(5) "Essential aquatic attributes" are attributes essential to maintaining the
<u>107</u>	resilience of freshwater systems and the ecosystem services they provide,
<u>108</u>	including: community engagement, water quality, native species
<u>109</u>	representation, river connectivity, river flow, wetlands, and lakes and ponds.
110	(6) \$2802. CONSERVATION GOALS
<u>111</u>	(1) Thirty percent of Vermont's total land area and 30 percent of
<u>112</u>	Vermont's aquatic systems shall be conserved by 2030, and 50 percent of the
<u>113</u>	State's total land area and 50 percent of the state's aquatic systems by 2050.
<u>114</u>	The Secretary of Natural Resources shall assist the State in achieving these
115	goals. The lands and waters conserved shall include State, federal, municipal,
<u>116</u>	and private lands and waters.
<u>117</u>	(2) For lands, reaching 30 percent by 2030 and 50 percent by 2050 shall

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119	sustainable resource management areas. In order to support an ecologically
120	functional landscape with sustainable production of natural resources and
121	recreational opportunities, the percentages of each type of conservation area
122	shall be determined by the goals within Vermont Conservation Design,
123	including the use of biodiversity reserves to protect highest priority natural
124	communities and maintain or restore old forests across at least nine percent of
125	Vermont forestland.
126	(3) For waters, reaching 30 percent by 2030 and 50 percent by 2050 shall
127	involve designating watersheds as "aquatic systems under conservation" based
128	on criteria set forth in the conservation plan indicating that conservation effort
129	are established and functional for "essential aquatic attributes".
130	§2803. CONSERVATION PLAN
131	(1) On or before July 15, 2023, the Secretary shall develop a plan to
132	meet the goals established in
133	section 2802 of this title. The plan shall be submitted to the House
134	Committees on Natural Resources, Fish, and Wildlife, Agriculture and
135	Forestry, and Energy and Technology and the Senate Committee on Natural
<u>136</u>	Resources and Energy.
<u> 137</u>	(2) The plan shall include:

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<u>138</u>	<u>(A)</u> <u>a</u>	n initial inventory of the amount of land and	
139	water in Vermon	water in Vermont that is permanently conserved, including	
140	public and priva	public and private land and water;	
<u>141</u>	<u>(B)</u> <u>a</u>	n evaluation of the impact of intergenerational	
142	land transfer tre	land transfer trends;	
143	<u>(C)</u> a	an assessment of how the goals of this chapter	
144	can be achieved and how State lands will be used to increase		
145	biodiversity reserves;		
<u>146</u>	<u>(D)</u> a	n actionable conservation plan establishing	
<u>147</u>	how the goals will be achieved,		
148	<u>i.</u> <u>F</u>	For land conservation, using Vermont	
<u>149</u>	Conservati	on Design as a guide, and	
<u>150</u>	<u>ii.</u> <u>F</u>	For aquatic conservation, meeting criteria that	
<u>151</u>	conservation	on efforts are established and functional for	
<u>152</u>	"essential	aquatic attributes" within each watershed under	
<u>153</u>	conservation	on.	
<u>154</u>	(2) an inven	tory and assessment of existing programs that	
<u>155</u>	will be used to meet the goals of this chapter and recommendations for		
<u>156</u>	new programs and fund	ling that will be needed to meet the goals.	
<u>157</u>	(3) In develo	oping the plan, the Secretary shall hold not less	
<u>158</u>	than three public meetings on the plan and accept public comments.		

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<u>159</u>	The Secretary shall receive input from various stakeholders, including	
<u>160</u>	land trusts, conservation organizations, the Vermont Housing and	
161	Conservation Board, and other State agencies.	
162	(4) The conserved land and waters inventory shall be	
163	updated annually to track progress toward meeting the goals of this	
164	chapter.	
165	Sec. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE	
<u> 166</u>	This act shall take effect on July 1, 2022.	

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